

On the Whole the Strike Broadened During the Day—The Engineers Are Sticking—New Orleans Threatened Today.

The federal troops quickly put an end to the trouble at Raton, N. M., arresting a

on forced backward

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 6, 1894.

Stand by the Nominee!

Speaking of the alleged unwillingness of certain democrats to vote for Mr. Atkinson for governor, The Savannah Morning News says:

We have received a number of communications from counties in this part of the state, in which it is asserted that there is much dissatisfaction with Mr. Atkinson as a candidate for governor, and that many democrats, rather than vote for him, will either vote for Judge Hines, the populist candidate, or not at all. It seems that an impression has got abroad in some localities that Mr. Atkinson has spoken disparagingly of the confederate veterans, saying he could beat the Methodist church and the old confederates combined.

We have no doubt that the reports that Mr. Atkinson will not receive the full support of the democratic party are very much exaggerated. They are started doubtless by the opposition to democracy, with the view of injuring the democratic party and Mr. Atkinson. We hardly think Mr. Atkinson is so lacking in political sagacity as to make disparaging remarks in respect to the confederate veterans and the Methodist church. It would not be surprising if such remarks were attributed to Mr. Atkinson by his political enemies. That sort of campaign work is not unprecedented; it seldom does much harm, however, because the trick is made known before much harm can be done.

Mr. Atkinson is confident he would be elected if nominated, and he has good reason to be. If he thought otherwise it is pretty certain he would stand aside for another candidate.

The thing for democrats in all parts of the state to do is to help elect the ticket that will be nominated in August. There does not, of course, seem to be any doubt that Mr. Atkinson will be the gubernatorial nominee. He is entitled to the nomination, having fairly won it in the primaries. Democrats always submit to the majority and they will submit to it this year.

Our contemporary is right in its surmise that all this talk is very much exaggerated. It is true that some democrats in various parts of the state feel disappointed over the result, but in every campaign there is more or less of such feeling on the part of the minority. It will wear off in the course of a few weeks and the party will present a solid front to the opposition. Never mind what may be said about Mr. Atkinson's reported utterances. It often happens in politics that all sorts of reports are circulated which do injustice, and which have no foundation in fact. Mr. Atkinson may have said things in the heat of the campaign which may have been harshly construed. Certainly it will take more proof than ordinary campaign rumors to convince people that so shrewd a politician as Mr. Atkinson would disparage either the confederate veterans or the Methodist church.

The best thing democrats can do is to forget this sort of talk. Let the past go. We must now deal with the present and the future. Mr. Atkinson will receive the gubernatorial nomination in August, and we must stand by him in the good old democratic fashion and elect him. This is no time for democrats to sulk in their tents because they have been disappointed in their personal preferences. The opposition is gaining strength and it will make an aggressive fight. We cannot afford to have any factional divisions now. We must go into the fight determined to win, and we hope to see in a very short time every democrat rallying to the support of the nominee, who must be elected.

The democrats of Georgia must get together.

A Favored Nation.

At a time when organized labor and organized capital are marshaling their hosts in the west, paralyzing the trade and transportation of many states, the busy toilers of the south pursue the even tenor of their way with an abiding confidence in the final outcome of their patient industry and old-fashioned economy.

The people of the south have learned to labor and to wait. They know that the best way to get out of their difficulties is to work out of them, and they are too busy settling their own problems to devote their time to the issues which divide the people of commonwealths more than a thousand miles away. Their natural good sense and conservatism and their love of peace and order have been conspicuously manifested throughout our prolonged period of depression, and this is the main reason why the south is better off than any other section.

We do not propose to pass judgment upon the differences between Mr. Pullman and his men, but, whatever they may be, the workers who are toiling for their daily bread down here in Georgia do not feel that they are called on to interfere, either directly or indirectly,

If any disagreement should arise between labor and capital in this region it is safe to say that the parties concerned will lose no time in coming to an amicable settlement upon a satisfactory basis of reason and justice, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be announced that the labor troubles in the west have been adjusted in a similar way.

It is a fortunate thing for us that we have no classes and masses in the south—no organized array of capital on the one side and organized labor on the other, mutually suspicious and antagonistic. Our people are all in the same boat and they are pulling together because it is for the interest of all to dwell together in harmony and share whatever of good fortune and bad fortune may be allotted to them.

The average southern toiler, whether he is a farmer or a mechanic or a railroad man, recognizes the fact that the employers as well as the employed feel the effects of hard times and the gold standard policy, and nobody in this region is likely to advance the idea that it will make things better to knock off work and sit down in idleness. The men engaged in the Pullman strike may know what is best for them under their conditions, but our patient and hopeful people believe that every day's work they do makes their homes happier, brings more comfort to their families, and draws them nearer to the era of prosperity.

The south will attend to her own business and settle her own problems. There is no reason why a row in the town of Pullman should smash our melon industry, and if we should ever have a local disagreement in Atlanta it will be adjusted here without interfering with business in Chicago. Every tub should stand on its own bottom. This is the southern view of such matters.

And Why Not?

We are tired of the oft-repeated statement of the gold standard men that free silver coinage would benefit the owners of the silver mines.

Why should it not benefit them? If the free coinage of gold benefits the owners of the gold mines, would it not be equally fair to have the silver mine owners similarly benefited?

Even if we had the free coinage of both metals the gold mine owners would have the best of it because gold is mined at less expense than it costs to mine silver.

But why is it that some people consider it such a bad thing to have the silver mine owners profit by the free coinage of silver, while they have not a word to say about the profits of the gold mine owners under the present system?

Silver mining is an industry open to all the world. If there is any profit in it under free coinage what is to prevent people from going into it?

One would think to read this talk against the silver mine owners that they are engaged in a wicked business, while the gold mine owners are a saintly set of public benefactors who are entitled to the earth and the fullness thereof.

Almost a Parallel Case.

A few days ago we printed the story of a Russian who had committed some small offense in his boyhood, and had evaded the law and made himself a good citizen and the father of a family.

A chance word led to his arrest after twenty years and he was sent to Siberia. The story attracted attention because it illustrated the oppressive nature of Russian justice. But it was reserved for us to match this case right here in Georgia.

Last Wednesday our local columns contained a brief account of the capture of a negro who had escaped twenty years ago from the chain-gang where he was serving a sentence for assault and battery. He was found, the other day, and sent back to the chain-gang to finish his sentence.

If this poor negro during the past twenty years had made a record of good citizenship it might be well to pass over his little assault and battery case. His crime was committed in his youthful days, and he is now an old man.

The Russian victim has excited a good deal of our sympathy, but the Georgia negro seems to deserve some of it, too. If the recaptured convict has behaved himself for twenty years past, why not let his good record offset his youthful offense?

The Duty of Democrats.

We need a revival of the patriotic spirit that held democrats together during the reconstruction period, and later when negro domination and bayonet election laws were a constant menace.

Democrats have grown overconfident and careless. They are unwilling to sacrifice their individual interests for the harmony and unity of the party, and many seem to believe that a division may be risked without any very serious consequences.

This is a great mistake. The republicans count on democratic dissension as the potential factor which will give them the victory in the national elections, and the building up of the third party gives them substantial encouragement.

We must revive our old-time spirit, put none but democrats on guard, and make it understood that the harmony and solidarity of the party must be maintained at any cost.

The united democracy can easily win if it will stand squarely on the Chicago platform which was so overwhelmingly ratified by the people in 1892. But if we drift away from the platform and repudiate its financial reform or revenue tariff planks, then we may look out for defeat. The dissatisfied democrats in the party could not do a more unwise thing than to join the populists.

It is the way to waste their votes, defeat the democracy, restore the republicans to power and indefinitely postpone the reforms pledged in the democratic platform. If these democrats wish to enroll themselves among the benefactors of their country they should get together with the masses of their party and make the coming campaign on the lines laid down in the Chicago platform. Once given the people the assurance that these pledges will be redeemed and the democrats will again sweep the country.

We must have no divisions and no desertions to the third party. That would defeat both the democrats and the populists and re-establish republican rule. For democrats to join the popu-

lists now is utter folly. If they have found it so hard for a great and victorious party to carry out its promised reforms, how do they expect a new party to do anything when it is in a hopeless minority?

Money and Commodities.

A New York paper has discovered and printed a facsimile of a note issued by the treasurer of Massachusetts in 1780, which shows that an attempt was made at that time to have money that would in its value bear a fixed relation to the value of commodities. The note is dated January 1, 1780, and is signed by A. Gardner treasurer of the "state of Massachusetts Bay." It reads as follows:

In behalf of the state of Massachusetts Bay, I, the subscriber, do hereby promise and obligate myself and successors in the office of treasurer of said state, to pay unto any Kider, or to his order, the sum of \$20.113 on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord 1781, with interest at 6 per cent per annum; both principal and interest to be paid in the greater or less sum, according as five bushels of corn sixty-eight pounds and four-sevenths parts of a pound of beef, ten pounds of sheep's wool and sixteen pounds of sole leather, shall then cost more or less than £100 current money, at the then current prices of said articles. This sum being thirty-two times and a half what the same quantities of the same articles would cost at the prices affixed to them in a law of this state made in 1777, entitled "An act to prevent monopoly and oppression."

It will be seen from this that more than a century ago American financiers recognized the fact that money was liable to fluctuate in value and they, therefore, resorted to staple commodities as the best standard of value for deferred payments. Many people who are now suffering because of the appreciation of the gold dollar argue that the value of money and of commodities should bear a fixed relation. Senator Allen in a recent article says:

The value of money ought to bear as nearly as possible a fixed relation to the value of commodities. If a man should borrow \$1,000 on five years' time today, when it would take two bushels of wheat to pay each dollar, it is clear that it ought to take any more wheat to pay that debt at the time of its maturity, except for the accrued interest. In other words, a dollar ought to have the same command, and no greater command, over the products of the farm and factory at one time than at another.

The gold dollar, of course, does not satisfy these conditions because it continues to appreciate. The note issued by the state of Massachusetts Bay was a crude attempt to provide for the possible fluctuations of the state's currency. It is a hopeless back number now, but the principle back of it is founded in justice. When our government adopted a policy that made the gold dollar appreciate, American labor and its products suffered greater losses than resulted from our civil war. There can be no general prosperity in this country until we have a currency that will neither appreciate nor depreciate, but will facilitate exchanges without any marked change in its relations to the value of staple products.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The country people of Indiana are very much exercised. It is said, over the discovery of a strange and portentous marking which they find on the blades of the growing oats. On each blade they can read, plainly impressed, a letter B. Acres and acres in all parts of the county have been found to be thus curiously marked, and it is the wonder of the county that the association of the presence of a letter with forebodings of evil. It is claimed that the only other times the letter was ever found on oats in this manner was just before the war of 1812 and the civil war, and that the B stands for "bloodshed," which may now be looked for again. Each blade is marked, the letter about half an inch long, being as prominent as the grain itself, and discernible on the other side. Some of these phenomena occur frequently, but none explains its origin.

When the elephant, Jumbo, was dissected a pint and a half of gold, silver, copper and bronze coins was found in his stomach. In the lot were coins of three kingdoms, two republics, five dukedoms, two principalities and one dependency.

Says The Wesleyan Christian Advocate: "The venerable William D. D., D. D., who is a resident of Atlanta, though almost blind, still uses his facile pen to the entertainment and edification of those who read his lines. Among the abundant and at times rampant of his pen is a long and interesting article on the subject of the 'phenomenon of bloodshed,' which may now be looked for again. Each blade is marked, the letter about half an inch long, being as prominent as the grain itself, and discernible on the other side. Some of these phenomena occur frequently, but none explains its origin."

The New York Times, having asserted that during the war there were 25,000 desertions from the union army, The Boston Journal indignantly declares that there were but 18,000. The Charleston News and Courier thinks that this smaller number is correct, and recalls the fact that the confederacy hardly had so many men in active service at any one time, nor did any confederate general ever command an army of half that size; and gloats over the number of desertions from the northern armies. There were a good many of them, but not nearly so many as even the smaller of these figures would make out. In fact, they were professional deserters. Then again, the Times says that the people offered in various places for volunteers, and as soon as they got the money they deserted to enlist again in another locality, and under another name, and get another bounty. Many of these "jumpers" deserted scores of times, and few of them ever got south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Let the People Speak.

From The Wilmington Messenger. Senator Jarvis has written a letter to the secretary of the state democratic committee favoring primaries to nominate United States senators. He thinks it best to have the election when the other elections are held. We see no objection to this arrangement. The thing is to hold primaries, and if not called in regular order, let the people do it. The Messenger favors primaries for county, state and all other offices, including governor (like Alabama and Georgia have recently had) and the United States senators. The source of all power. Let them exercise it for the good of the state.

Who fears primaries? Surely not the people. They cannot fear the exercise of their rights and powers. Some politicians fear the people, and hence, fear the primaries. Some of the organs or friends of politicians may be afraid of primaries, but the people, we repeat, cannot fear them, for they will voice their own preferences and desires.

Sam Jones in Politics.

From The Mobile Register. Some of our contemporaries are reproving Rev. Sam Jones for the latter's political outburst recently at Troy, as if the Rev. Jones were an authority on politics. The religious matters of the people are a four-wheeled wagon with a yellow dog accompanying it. If we may be permitted to use one of his own metaphors by way of illustration, but in politics he is not a fact. Let us not worry over a trifle. The weather is too hot.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

Some time—but so distant seems the calm and placid bay.
With its crystal waters sparkling in the glow of perfect day.
My soul will find its landing where blooms love's roses sweet.
Scattering flakes of happiness in profusion at my feet!

Some time—but so dreary seems the path that I must tread.
With its joys all drooped and dying, its gleamings long since fled.
My soul will reach the haven with its songs of endless bliss,
And lose itself in rapture as it feels the welcome kiss!

Some time—but the beaming shines now dimly through the night.
My star will shed a radiance—throw a halo sweet and bright.

To guide my stumbling footsteps o'er the rough and cruel road,
To where dear hands will gladly take away my weary load!

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

They Knew His Failing.

He fixed himself for fishing,
And while he dug his bait,
The fish made calculations
As to what would be their weight.

Evidence of It, at Least.

"I saw a sign of wealth today."
"What was it?"
"Old Goldcoin affixing his name to a check."

Like the Ballet Girl.

The fly's an impudent creature,
Chuck full of rancorous galls,
There's never a time it's happier
Than when after the bald!

A Game of Chance.

"They say marriage is a lottery."
"I should call it straight gambling."
"Why?"
"Because a man usually sees the preacher and goes one better."

Can't Last Always.

These hard times can't last always, and I thank the Lord, I do.
For the gleams of joyful hope that the future's highway show,
For the sun that's throwin' blisters on the whitenin' cotton row,
For the tender drops of rainin' that'll make the turnips grow!

These hard times can't last always—the hound's excited voice,
Will soon be rollin' music to make my soul rejoice;

An' the birds'll be a-whizzin', like a rocket, through the air,
An' the guns'll be a-poppin' in the fields an' ever'where!

These hard times can't last always—the sparklin', driftn' snow,
Will soon be givin' p'inters as to where the rabbits go.

An' the sleigh bells chimin' sweetly on the frosty, nipin' day,
Let's you know some feller's sweetest is happy on the way!

—E. N. W.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

With contests in the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth districts, Georgia politics is getting lively, so far as the democratic nominations for congress are concerned. Colonel Lester will have no opposition in the first, nor will Speaker Crisp, Hon. Carter Tate, Major Black or Judge Turner; but in the other districts the fights have already begun.

Congressman Ben Russell passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington, after three days in his district. "Of course, I had very little opportunity of studying the situation in my district," said he, "but I have every reason to feel confident. Worth county will act tomorrow, and unless action is postponed will go for me then; it will go for me, I have every reason to believe, whenever it acts. I have advocated simultaneous action in all of the counties, as the congressional committee has recommended, but whenever the counties act I will, I believe, carry the majority of them."

Congressman Russell says he will carry Dougherty county, which is the home county of Hon. Jesse Walters, one of his opponents. This is vigorously denied by Colonel Walters' friends, who believe that their man may be able to outwit him. He and Colonel Quarry are allowing no grass to grow under their feet and the fight is getting interesting.

In the fourth district, the race is triangular, although only two gentlemen have announced their candidacy. They are Colonel Moses and ex-Congressman Grimes. It is, however, a certainty that Judge Harris, of Carroll, will figure strongly in the race, and his friends believe he will be the nominee. As it is, it seems more than probable that nobody will go into the convention at Warm Springs with enough to nominate, and it may be that the contest will be a prolonged one. Meriwether county acts this week. A gentleman from that county who was in the city yesterday, said: "Meriwether will go for Judge Harris. He will also get Carroll and Heard, and one or two other counties to start on. And I believe you will see that when the final windup comes he will be the nominee." In Columbus, the friends of Colonel Lester feel confident of his success, and Congressmen Moses' friends are equally confident that their man will be returned.

The sixth district fight is also triangular, with Congressman Cabaniss, Hon. Charles L. Bartlett and Hon. Bob Whitfield as the aspirants. There has been considerable talk of Hon. Bob Berner making the race, but while there has been no definite announcement, it is not unlikely that he will do so. It is very hard to tell what the result will be in this district. Colonel Whitfield has been active for several weeks, during which he has made speeches in different counties of the district. The newspaper reports of the speeches are all very favorable, but the prophets in the district are very much at sea as to the results.

In the seventh the indications point strongly to Judge Maddox's renomination. Ex-Congressman Everett is in the race against him for the nomination, but it now looks as if Judge Maddox would have an easy thing of it.

The eighth district contest promises to be one of the prettiest of the season. It is a square-cut fight, as things now stand, between Congressman Lawson and Judge Hamilton McWhorter. The retirement, or other the announcement that Dr. Carlton will not be a candidate, has simplified matters considerably, and the contest will now be a clean-cut fight between the two popular and able gentlemen. The people of the district of each feel confident of the result being favorable to their man, but one or the other is bound to be disappointed, and it will take the action of the counties to decide which. Both are in the race to stay until the finish.

The question of simultaneous primaries is attracting very general attention in the newspapers throughout the state and it is believed that the result will be some action on the line, perhaps by the coming state convention.

Judge Henry of the Rome circuit, who was in the city yesterday, was talking of this matter, and emphasized in his talk the necessity of some formal action by the state convention as representing the democratic party of Georgia.

"I do not, of course," said he, "expect to be in the convention, but were I there I should certainly advocate an expression of the convention on this very important matter. As you know, I have been for

Colonel Atkinson and my ideas on this subject cannot possibly be construed as being due to dissatisfaction with the result of the gubernatorial campaign. But I think it must be clear to everybody that a good deal of bitterness and, perhaps, hard feeling will be done away with in the future if some such plan is adopted. I know that it is urged that this is a matter for each county to settle for itself, and I believe in giving to the county authorities the widest possible latitude, but I do think that it will help in every respect and hurt in none to have simultaneous action in the primaries or by mass meetings, it makes no difference, but the counties should act the same day."

Hon. Tom Hutchinson, who has been nominated for the legislature from Cherokee county, is one of the most prominent and popular young men of his section of the state. He is a lawyer and a good one, and knows everybody in north Georgia. Tom is a fellow who is likely to make his mark as a legislator. He possesses a physique which ought to insure success, even if he had no interest in the result of the election here. Although this is by far the leading city in the district he is temporarily representing in congress, with very large commercial, manufacturing and navigation interests, affected by national legislation. Mr. Moses has not, in two years, so far as we can ascertain, put his feet on our streets. A primary in Muscogee would have had the same result as the mass meeting. Mr. Moses would have been overwhelmingly repudiated, and Hon. Thomas W. Grimes would have been as strongly endorsed for the seat in congress which Mr. Moses, we presume, occupies when his personal interests in the district permit him to visit Washington.

The Enquirer-Sun is inclined to take Congressman Moses to task for some of his remarks. That paper says: "Mr. Moses is quoted as making complaint that a primary was not held in Muscogee for the election of delegates to the congressional convention. Mr. Moses is such a stranger in Columbus that probably it occurred to but few people that he took any interest in the result of the election here. Although this is by far the leading city in the district he is temporarily representing in congress, with very large commercial, manufacturing and navigation interests, affected by national legislation. Mr. Moses has not, in two years, so far as we can ascertain, put his feet on our streets. A primary in Muscogee would have had the same result as the mass meeting. Mr. Moses would have been overwhelmingly repudiated, and Hon. Thomas W. Grimes would have been as strongly endorsed for the seat in congress which Mr. Moses, we presume, occupies when his personal interests in the district permit him to visit Washington."

The Enquirer-Sun notes the mention of Captain Howell's name in connection with the legislature and says: "Captain Howell has been a big factor in the history of Atlanta and Fulton county, and the people would hardly refuse him their votes for any office to which he might aspire. Even will be the big gun of the next Georgia house."

The Griffin News says of Judge Turner's speech:

"The speech failed entirely to present any solution of the financial question or to define his own attitude on silver. He regretted that the one unequivocal plank of the platform had not been carried out by the democrats who were responsible for the failure. Possibly it was as good a speech as could be made at the time, when every man has a different view on most subjects from his neighbor; but we shall expect something better and more positive from some candidate before the senatorial question is settled. We do not deny Mr. Turner's ability, but must think that he failed to arise to the occasion which had been so well prepared for him."

"This settles Candler," says The American Times-Recorder, in commenting on his refusal to meet Livingston on the stump. "There is a silver lining to Lon Livingston's aspirations that will land him safely in Washington for another congressional term. It reads this way: 'No goldbugs need apply!'"

The Oglethorpe Echo is very friendly to Senator Walsh and says he is clearly the second choice of the people of Oglethorpe. The Echo reports the situation there in this way:

"Oglethorpe county has already bespoken its choice for senator, and it has no reason to regret its action. We believe that with Mr. Walsh in the field Mr. Bacon is the choice of the county, but Mr. Walsh comes in as a close second, and gives the county a good second choice. We feel sure we bespeak the will of the people of the county when we say that in case Mr. Bacon should retire or if it should be shown that he is not a safe man to entrust with the duties of senator, the people of the county will carry out the wishes of their constituents by casting their votes for Mr. Walsh. Should he be elected to the office Georgia will have cause to congratulate itself, and the people can rest assured of being ably and conscientiously represented in the senate."

The Augusta Herald is so unkind as to suggest that "the popularity of Turner's senatorial candidacy in his congressional district is explained. There are twenty men who want the place he now has in the house."

The papers all endorse the suggestion of Hon. Steve Clay for chairman of the state convention and of the state executive committee. The Oglethorpe Echo voices this sentiment:

"Hon. Steve Clay is being urged as a suitable man for chairman of the state executive committee of the democratic party. No man can do more than he to crown the party with success in this campaign. We want him elected to the position."

Solicitor General Marcus Beck, of the Flint circuit, spent a few hours in the city yesterday, and was warmly greeted by his many friends here. Mr. Beck is a candidate for the judgeship in his circuit and is a splendid, capable young man, who is regarded as one of Georgia's coming men. He has opposing him in this contest Hon. John J. Hunt, the present judge, and Hon. J. V. Allen, who represented Upson county in the last legislature. All three are strong men and the contest promises to be an interesting one.

Hon. Gus Morrow, mayor of Jonesboro, and Mr. C. B. Blalock, who is prominently mentioned as a legislative possibility from Clayton county, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Blalock is being urged by his friends to enter the race, but has so far refused to do so. Captain W. T. Kinsey, member of the last house, came up to hear Colonel Livingston speak. He says he has not yet decided whether he will be a candidate for renomination or not, but is not inclined to run again. They report Clayton as sure to go into the Livingston column.

Mr. Will Henderson, of DeKalb county, was in town yesterday. Mr. Henderson is an active candidate for the legislature from that county and is generally picked by the prophets as one of the winners. He is an excellent business man, is familiar with legislation and legislative methods, and if nominated would make a strong member.

The Alpharetta Free Press sizes it up this way: "Hon. A. O. Bacon seems to be the choice of a large share of the voters of Georgia for a large, honorable and responsible position to which he is aspiring—that of United States senator. The dignity and importance of the office demand a gentleman of like kind, and we believe Mr. Bacon will come squarely up to the mark. We, at least, are in the Bacon column."

Walton has three candidates for the legislative nomination: Messrs. M. F. Hurst, A. J. Arnold and J. M. Gresham. The first two were members of the last house. It has been generally conceded that Hon. Tom Candler would be the senator from the district, but he has opposition in the person of S. A. Hyde. The district is republican.

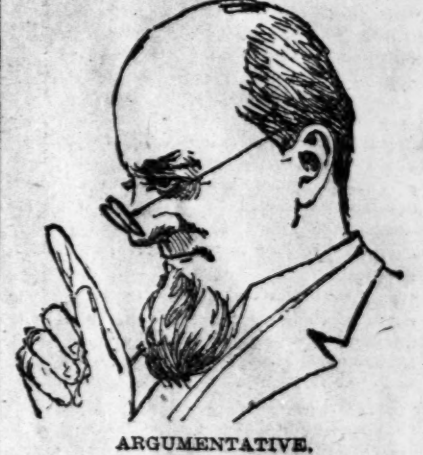
CAMERA SNAP SHOTS.

Instantaneous Snaps of Colonel Livingston in Action.

Following are some very clever snap shots of Colonel L. F. Livingston in different phases of his Wednesday night's address at DeCraw's theater. The variations of his emotion are nicely caught by the camera. They speak for themselves.



PLEASED.



ARGUMENTATIVE.



MAD.



"I PAUSE FOR A REPLY."

COLONEL LIVINGSTON IN ATLANTA.

He Stops Over for a Few Hours on His Way Back to Washington.

Hon. L. F. Livingston reached Atlanta late yesterday afternoon by the Georgia railroad. He went to the Markham house, and left last night at 9 o'clock for Washington.

"I spent the day in Walton county," said he, "and that county has been so unanimously for me as it is now, I will carry it practically without opposition, and I do not think that my competitor will run a ticket there at all. So I am informed by those who are acquainted with the situation. The county acts on the 12th of July, being the first in the district to act. Fulton county will be the next to act, it setting on the 13th. Then comes Rockdale and Clayton on the 21st, and the others after."

"I will carry every county in the district, including DeKalb, by bigger majorities this time than last."

"I would like very much to stay a few days longer and visit all of the counties, but I have no time to do so right now, because I have to get back to Washington. Now, this act of Congress has passed the senate, the exposition bill may be taken up at any time, and I want to be on the ground to co-operate with Senators Walsh and Gordon in every way that I can. They are doing splendid service for the bill in the senate, and if nothing happens the sundry civil bill should pass that body before many more days."

"You may state," continued Colonel Livingston, "that I will return to Atlanta a day or two before the primary if my business permits me to leave Washington."

"By the way," he continued, "in hastily looking over the printed and distorted report of The Journal on my address at the opera house I notice that it was evidently written with a view to misrepresenting me. I have nothing whatever to say about this sort of campaign. There is one feature, however, that I will deny. It is stated that I said 'if any one would give these little newspaper

SNAP SHOTS.

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The Atlanta Constitution has a very clever snap shot of Livingston in different evening's address at the exposition. The variations of his caught by the camera-lenses.

THE BOARD DISCUSSES THE SITUATION
At a Regular Meeting Held at Headquarters Yesterday.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE CAPITAL
But the Directors Believe That Every Precaution Should Be Taken—Today the Bids for Excavation Will Be Opened.

The exposition board held its regular monthly meeting yesterday and everything in connection with the exposition is moving along in splendid shape.

Today the bids for the excavation for the main building will be opened by the building and grounds committee and it is probable that work will be begun at once, as this committee has full power to act in awarding the contract. The committee has reserved the right to reject any and all bids and, if the figures are acceptable, the work will go on at once.

The meeting of the board was important in many respects. President Collier reported at some length upon the condition of the bill at Washington, and this matter was given serious discussion. The president's report was entirely favorable, but the members of the board without any exception felt that too great care could not be exercised with regard to the handling of the exposition matter before congress.

The subject was discussed at some length and while none of the members of the board were apprehensive of failure, all indicated by their talks that in their opinion the greatest calamity that could befall this movement would be the failure of favorable action on this exposition bill, and that therefore it was vital to the movement that there should be no impediment thrown in its way. The reports from Senator Walsh and Senator Gordon show that at present everything is favorable in the senate, and they believe that it is so in the house, but they felt that if there were any possibility of an impediment of any kind in the house to the passage of the bill it would be very detrimental to this exposition, which means so much to Georgia and the entire south.

After discussing the matter at some length Captain E. P. Howell was unanimously requested to go to Washington and spend ten days, or as much time as he might deem necessary, in looking over the ground and doing what might be necessary for the exposition, acting as the personal representative of the exposition board in assisting in the prompt passage of the bill before the senate in order that it may be sent to the house with as little delay as possible.

"But," suggested Captain Howell, "while you know that I am at all times and under all circumstances anxious to do what I can for the exposition, I have, as you know, been put into this legislative race by some of my good friends."

"Oh, we'll take care of that," came from all parts of the room.

"Well," responded Captain Howell, "whether that is the case or not, I feel that my first duty is to the exposition, and if you can believe that I can be of service to you, I shall certainly go to Washington at once."

Congressman Livingston left for Washington last night and Captain Howell will go on at once.

The Railroads to Contribute.

Mr. Chamberlin reported that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, held a day or two ago, it was unanimously decided by the directors that the Atlanta and West Point would give a handsome donation to the exposition fund and a committee was appointed to confer with the officials of the other railroads to secure concerted action among the railroads in this important matter of making contributions to the exposition.

"All the railroads," said he "expect to contribute to the fund, and I believe will do so liberally."

Strong Endorsements from Texas.

The Houston Post gives editorial endorsement of the exposition, in commenting on the action of the principal commercial body of that city, in this way:

"It was right and proper that Houston, through her board of trade, should endorse the proposed Atlanta exposition. We of Texas are immediately and directly interested in the beneficent results which it is thought will accrue from that grand enterprise, and Houston, the greatest interior cotton market in the United States and probably the fastest growing and most rapidly developing city in the southwest, should take a hand. Colonel I. W. Avery, the able commissioner of the exposition, has polished up his inclusive way, put the matter strongly before the exposition, and they readily endorsed the gigantic enterprise."

The resolutions adopted by the Houston cotton exchange and board of trade were these:

"Whereas, Atlanta, Ga., that most progressive and enterprising southern city, proposes holding during September, October, November and December, 1895, a Cotton States and International Exposition, the object being to increase the trade and secure closer commercial relations between this country and Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city of Houston, at the head of tide water navigation, and the great railroad center of the state, situated in the midst of a rich and fertile country, and being the natural and artificial gateway of trade between the states north of us and the gulf of Mexico, has a harvest to be gathered from this exposition."

"Resolved further, That Texas, the young giant of the union, should take a deep interest in this grand enterprise, and therefore show to the world her vast wealth in agricultural, mineral, stock and timber resources, inducing immigration and investment of capital."

"Resolved, That we enjoin upon our senators and representatives in congress to advocate zealously this project for the common good and to aid the passage of the bill now before congress for the national exhibit, which will vitalize the plan with its foreign co-operators."

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FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The Work That Is Being Done Here and in Washington.

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be furnished our senators and representatives in congress.

"Respectfully submitted,

"G. W. KIDD,

"Secretary."

The press associations of Texas join in the hearty endorsements. The Texas Press Association in session at Fort Worth passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Texas Press Association, in annual session at Fort Worth, that the Cotton States and International Exposition projected to run the last four months of 1895, at Atlanta, Ga., to show southern advantages to the world and enlarge American international commerce through the south, has the cordial sympathy of this organization."

"Resolved, That Texas, the leader of the states in the union in area, in cotton raising, America's greatest staple, in virgin timber, in cattle ranches, in rich soil and farm capabilities, and undeveloped iron, coal and rich resources, should be represented by a proper exhibit."

"Resolved, That in signal advantages for foreign trade Texas has pre-eminent superiority in her five custom ports—Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass, Paso del Norte, Salina and Brazos de Santiago, doing a business of \$55,000,000; exports, \$45,000,000, and imports \$10,000,000, with her long Mexican border and extensive gulf coast, and her many and great railroads lines, the vast bread and meat regions of the mighty west, seeking outlet to foreign lands, and hence she must be a large beneficiary of the increased foreign business sought by this exposition."

"Resolved, That the measure favorably reported in congress for a national exhibit is a wise stroke of public policy to give the government imprimatur to the enterprise, and evinces our sincerely closer trade relations with our southern neighbors, and merits the support of our Texas senators and representatives at Washington, and that a copy of this action be sent to each of them as the emblem of this body, looking to our own as well as the country's interests."

"A. C. SCURLOCK,

"President, Texas Press Association."

"Secretary Texas Press Association."

The Texas Woman's Press Association, which held its meeting at the same time and place, adopted the following:

"Whereas, the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, beginning September, for four months, projected to swell America's foreign business through the south, has a large and well-organized woman's department, a potential feature of the enterprise;

"Resolved, by the Texas Woman's Press Association, at its regular annual convention, now holding in Fort Worth, Tex., that it warmly endorses the said exposition, as a practical and public spirited southern movement for the nation's progress that will redound to the south's honor; that it heartily sanctions the woman's feature, and will gladly co-operate with it in every way."

"Resolved, That our great state of Texas should show her magnificent resources, and especially should our Texas women demonstrate the capabilities of feminine achievement in the Lone Star State."

"Resolved, That we earnestly unite in pressing our national senators and representatives to aid in this enterprise by the passage of the bill favorable reported for a national exhibit; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each."

"MRS. SIDNEY SMITH, President.

"AURELIA HADLEY MOHL,

"Corresponding Secretary."

THESE LIVING PICTURES.
They Will Be Put On Tomorrow Night if Details Can Be Perfect.

If Manager Herbert Mathews puts the living pictures on exhibition at the Edgewood Avenue theater tomorrow night he will give Atlanta something to talk about. The living pictures are now the topic of conversation in New York and will soon be in Atlanta.

"Some people are under the impression," said Manager Mathews last night, "that the term 'living pictures' means an indelicate exhibition. Now, that is entirely wrong, for such is by no means the case. They are called living pictures because living people are used to represent paintings that are works of art in every sense of the word. You see they are only what people make, and a manager can produce either elevating or debasing scenes. I will endeavor to have only such pictures as appeal to the finer senses."

There are few people who have seen the living pictures that have any idea of how they are made. To produce them a stage constructed for the purpose is needed. This is placed in the center of the theater's stage. There must be a special set of scenes painted for each picture. These scenes are only the background for the living people, who appear to the audience to be a part of the painted canvas. Thus making a perfect picture. To add to the realistic appearance of the pictures, the small stage is set in an immense frame. Behind the scenes there are more than a hundred small electric lights.

These are the only lights used in the production of the pictures, and play an important part in the exhibition. The beauty of the living pictures depends, of course, to a considerable extent, on the beauty of the persons that make them.

AGAIN THE JAIL QUESTION.
The County Commissioners Have Taken a Step Towards Improvement.

It now begins to look as if the county commissioners intend to take some action in the matter of the badly needed work on the jail premises.

The county commissioners were in session yesterday morning and the grand jury's recommendations on this score were discussed. It was suggested by Sheriff Barnes, who was before the board, that it would add decidedly to the comfort of the prisoners if they had bunk beds to sleep on instead of the floor. He stated that portable bunks might be used and that the bunks could be put in the cell. Sheriff Barnes also stated that the women's quarters were in need of some sanitary attention. Commissioner Nelms stated that he had visited the jail and could substantiate all that the sheriff said. The board decided to refer the entire jail question to the committee on building and to give this committee power to act.

A number of petitions and several reports were read, but nothing further of interest was done. Frank Jones, the negro preacher, was made chaplain of the jail and county chain gang.

FIRST IN THIRTY YEARS.
The Children of Mrs. Caroline Larendon Fay All Met at Her Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline Larendon Fay, which was postponed until yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, took place from St. Philip's cathedral and the body was laid to rest in Oakland cemetery. Mrs. Fay was seventy-six years old at the time of her death and was a most estimable and much beloved lady. She was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1818.

An incident of peculiar interest at the funeral was the fact that the children of Mrs. Fay were all together for the first time in thirty years. Two of Mrs. Fay's children, Mrs. V. P. Sison and Mr. W. S. Larendon, live in Atlanta. Dr. J. Larendon came from Houston, Tex., to attend the funeral. Colonel Charles A. Larendon, from New Orleans, and Mr. M. W. Larendon, from New York. The four sons served as pallbearers, the funeral having been postponed in order that they might have time to arrive.

It was just ten years ago yesterday that Colonel Charles A. Larendon's wife, General Beauregard's only daughter, was buried.

NO WESTERN FREIGHT

Wholesale Grocers, Beef and Bear Dealers Effectually Cut Off.

PROSPECT OF A FLOUR FAMINE

The Fruit Cane Growers Have Caused the City to Be Flooded with the Product of Georgia Orchards and Fields.

The strike of the American Railway Union in the northwest is having an unlooked for effect in the south.

Not only has it tied up freight going west and hindered the journey of the famous Georgia watermelon, but it has effectually barred the doors against the western shipper, who is such a large contributor to the city's provision supply.

The wholesale merchants have begun to feel the results of it; the wholesale dealers in fresh western beefs are temporarily out of the business and the saloonists are without their usual supply of western beer.

It is now impossible to get freight from Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City, or any point in that section of the country.

This places the merchants of Atlanta that depend on the west at the mercy of the strikers, as much as if the trouble was at their doors and directed specially against them.

The western beef dealers are unable to get freight through to their Atlanta agents and until the present state of affairs is changed cannot help themselves.

Mr. Samuel M. Burbank, the Atlanta representative of Nelson Morris & Co., said last night: "We are in exactly the same fix that the city would be should the water works machinery become totally unfit for use. In that case there would be nothing to do but wait, and that is our fix now."

The same state of affairs exists at the Armour agency. There the supply of western meats was no larger than at the other houses and no better prospects for more. One car shipped to the Atlanta agency got as far as Memphis and there is was stopped. The agency there wired that it would be sold in Memphis.

The supply of Western meats is never at any time large, as shipments are received daily by all of the dealers. None of them were prepared for the existing state of affairs and have no larger stock than usual on hand.

A Beer Drought.

Beer drinkers who have acquired a taste for certain classes of the foaming fluid, will find their throats dry in less than twenty hours.

Major Carl Werber, who is the Atlanta agent for a large western brewery that ships a great quantity of beer to the city, sent the last of his stock out last night. He divided his supply equally between his customers and then notified them that it was his last. He said: "I am without a drop of beer in my warehouse and can only wait until the strike is over. I received a telegram today from the brewery saying it was useless to attempt any further shipment, as the railroads refused to receive freight."

All of the beer now being shipped here is coming from Cincinnati, as traffic from that point was not affected up to last night.

The Grocers Feel It.

The wholesale grocers will suffer as much as the meat and beer dealers. Their supply of cured meats come from the west, with the exception of Tennessee shipment. Not only do they depend on the west for meat, but to a large extent for flour. There is not enough flour in the city to last for more than ten days. Flour, of course, can be gotten from other than western points, but the market will be affected to a considerable extent.

Mr. J. M. Skinner, of G. T. Dodd & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "It would take a strike of considerable duration to cause a famine of provisions, but it has already affected the market and our supplies are even now cut short." Other wholesale grocers expressed themselves in the same way.

The Melon Blockade.

Viewed from a Georgia standpoint the worst feature of the strike, so far, has been the watermelon blockade. The financial loss to Georgia fruit dealers occasioned by the tie-up will be something heavy, and added to the injury done by the spring cold snap, the fruit growers will suffer to a great extent this year.

The inability of the roads entering Atlanta to carry the juicy melons to their destination has caused the local dealers to be overrun with them. Watermelons are a drug in the market, and the best and juiciest variety can be bought several for a song.

The small vendors of fruit for several days have reaped a rich harvest. The commission merchants have been obliged to dispose of their stocks, and in consequence reduced prices. The fruit stand keepers have bought at the reduced prices, but not until yesterday did they change their views.

Watermelons, the size that have sold for years to retailers at 10 cents, were sold yesterday at 2 and 3 cents. Pine apples that usually sold for 25 cents were offered all day at 5 cents.

This is, of course, very good for Atlanta's side of the case, but the fruit growing section of the state and the entire south are suffering. Atlanta is now practically a little world to itself. The western country is unable to reach Atlanta and the shippers here are fully as helpless when it comes to disposing of their products away from home.

If the present state of affairs exists three days longer the city will be filled with watermelons and fruits.

The strike will injure, in this section, the men that belong to the class that caused it. The workmen will be the injured ones, for they will have to pay the same advance in prices for the necessities of life that those more able will be charged.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. RICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MRS. LILEY'S SONS

Offer a Reward for the Capture of Their Mother's Murderer.

THEY ALSO CALL ON THE GOVERNOR

And Induce Him to Supplement Their Offer by a Reward of \$500—Their Work in the Case.

Public interest in the famous Liley murder case is likely to be greatly revived by the large rewards offered yesterday for the arrest of the murderer.

The three Liley brothers offered yesterday morning, through the columns of The Constitution, a reward of one hundred dollars. This was supplemented yesterday afternoon by the offer of two hundred dollars additional reward by Governor Northern. The last named reward was secured through the activity of the Liley brothers.

The killing occurred on the night of May 12th last. Mrs. M. A. Liley, who was a highly respectable old lady, was murdered while eating supper at her home just beyond West End on the Westview cemetery road.

Suspicion fell on a negro, Bob Hawkins, who lived on the Liley place. He was arrested by the detectives and kept in the Fulton county jail until a few days ago, when he was released. This was done at the instance of the state solicitor, who acted by authority of the grand jury. That body investigated the murder and decided that the evidence offered was not sufficient to hold the prisoner.

The release of Hawkins exploded about the only theory that the officers had concerning the murder.

Nothing further was done in the case until the Liley boys published the following notice yesterday:

"We, the undersigned, offer one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who so brutally murdered Mrs. M. A. Liley on the night of May 12, 1894.

"C. A. LILEY,

"J. W. LILEY,

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The Liley brothers did not cease their efforts here. With determination and energy they set about to secure the offer of a supplemental reward to be paid by the state. They worked on the matter yesterday morning, making a personal call upon the governor and requesting the offer of a reward.

The justice of their representations was not slow to appear to the governor's mind, and yesterday afternoon he issued the following order, offering the reward asked for:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, July 5, 1894.—Whereas, Official information has been received at this department that on the 12th day of May last, in the county of Fulton, a murder was committed upon the body of Mrs. M. A. Liley by some person unknown; it is ordered

"That the secretary of state record and issue a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery of said unknown murderer, with proof sufficient to convict, to the sheriff of Fulton county.

W. J. NORTHERN,

"Governor."

His Laugh Was Irresistible.

Mr. Charles Berryman Stopped the Performance at the Theater.

If there is a better natured, jollier good fellow than Charles Berryman, of Louisville, Ky., who is now in the city, the records have so far failed to develop it.

Besides having the endowment of a thoroughly charming personality, he is the possessor of a laugh that is absolutely irresistible, and simply without parallel. This peculiar musical manner Mr. Berryman has of demonstrating his amusement created the utmost confusion at the Edgewood Avenue theater at the performance of "The Princess of Trebizond" Wednesday night.

The friends of Oscar Girard, the bright young comedian, have always claimed that he was not fully appreciated, despite the fact that his every witticism found a ready response in the smiles of his hearers, but now they are satisfied, and Mr. Berryman's laugh did it. Following close upon the heels of one of Comedian Girard's gags, during the middle of the second act, a peculiar, melodious laugh began. The laughter was evidently quite carried away by the comedian's humor. The laugh became louder and did not stop. People near the sound turned in their seats to discover the source. From a deep base the laugh was rapidly rising, in curious jerks, and had reached a paroxysm. The audience turned from the stage to the laugher. Still the laugh kept up and many in the audience stood up to catch sight of the good natured gentleman. The laugh was not a few minutes in the entire house was in an uproar of laughter and the comedian, who had joined in and the stage was laughing and above all could be heard the original laugh of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Manager Hub Mathews requested a policeman to remove the laugher, as he thought it was all put on. When the officer stepped up to Mr. Berryman he was forced to join in the laugh. Manager Mathews, when he saw that Mr. Berryman was entirely natural joined in also and it was fully twenty minutes before the play could proceed. Many people expressed the belief that the laugh was simply cultivated, but it is a fact that Mr. Berryman has a brother who laughs in much the same way.

Mr. Berryman, who is now at the Kimball, was at Cumberland last month, and his happy, whole-souled laughter kept even persons of a bilious temperament in a good humor.

As a laugher he is a genuine success and a genius.

The Prohibition Club.

A Lively Meeting at Its Hall Last Night.

THE PROHIBITION CLUB.

The Atlanta Prohibition Club is in the saddle again. The members gathered in the rooms on Whitehall street last night and discussed things.

The meeting was a warm one, the thermometer registering about 34 degrees and one or two of the zealous ones had their war paint on.

After the meeting had been called to order and the regular routine of business had been transacted Mr. F. L. Sibley, of Augusta, made a prohibition speech. Mr. Sibley is the state organizer of the Georgia Prohibition Club and is a good talker. Thorough master of his subject, he handled it in an entertaining manner. His speech was very favorably received and he was frequently interrupted with applause. As the close of Mr. Sibley's speech resolutions were passed thanking him.

Then the fun began. Captain Brotherton arose and made a talk on the bearing of the liquor question on city politics.

The captain started out by saying that reading the city papers had made him cognizant of the fact that the prohibitionists were dissatisfied with the present council's attitude in regard to the whisky question. He wanted the council not to infringe on the rights of the prohibitionists as the latter's rights appeared in the recent compromise. The council was honor bound to keep the compromise and the captain said that the council should be quick to revoke the license and as soon as it was apparent that the club meant business the license would be quickly revoked.

The captain offered a resolution that the president appoint a committee of five to wait on the council and ask them to revoke the license in question and to respect the compromise in the future.

Mr. A. A. Deloach thought that there had been no compromise between the prohibitionists and the anti, and on that account the club could not ask the council to respect an imaginary compromise.

Captain Brotherton wished to amend Captain Brotherton's resolution so that the council would pass an ordinance that the license to retail beer or whisky would be granted for any location outside the present fire limits.

Captain Brotherton then stated that a standing committee from the club should be appointed to prosecute any and all who break the prospective ordinance.

Mr. Sibley, of Augusta, and Mr. Chaires made earnest speeches supporting Captain Brotherton's resolution. The resolution was then adopted.

Resolutions were passed agreeing to keep out of county and state politics. But, as the Atlanta Prohibition Club will surely be heard from in the coming city election.

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If there is a better natured, jollier good fellow than Charles Berryman, of Louisville, Ky., who is now in the city, the records have so far failed to develop it.

Besides having the endowment of a thoroughly charming personality, he is the possessor of a laugh that is absolutely irresistible, and simply without parallel. This peculiar musical manner Mr. Berryman has of demonstrating his amusement created the utmost confusion at the Edgewood Avenue theater at the performance of "The Princess of Trebizond" Wednesday night.

The friends of Oscar Girard, the bright young comedian, have always claimed that he was not fully appreciated, despite the fact that his every witticism found a ready response in the smiles of his hearers, but now they are satisfied, and Mr. Berryman's laugh did it. Following close upon the heels of one of Comedian Girard's gags, during the middle of the second act, a peculiar, melodious laugh began. The laughter was evidently quite carried away by the comedian's humor. The laugh became louder and did not stop. People near the sound turned in their seats to discover the source. From a deep base the laugh was rapidly rising, in curious jerks, and had reached a paroxysm. The audience turned from the stage to the laugher. Still the laugh kept up and many in the audience stood up to catch sight of the good natured gentleman. The laugh was not a few minutes in the entire house was in an uproar of laughter and the comedian, who had joined in and the stage was laughing and above all could be heard the original laugh of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Manager Hub Mathews requested a policeman to remove the laugher, as he thought it was all put on. When the officer stepped up to Mr. Berryman he was forced to join in the laugh. Manager Mathews, when he saw that Mr. Berryman was entirely natural joined in also and it was fully twenty minutes before the play could proceed. Many people expressed the belief that the laugh was simply cultivated, but it is a fact that Mr. Berryman has a brother who laughs in much the same way.

Mr. Berryman, who is now at the Kimball, was at Cumberland last month, and his happy, whole-souled laughter kept even persons of a bilious temperament in a good humor.

As a laugher he is a genuine success and a genius.

OUR CUT-PRICE SALE

Of Straw Hats and Fine Underwear is now at fever heat. It differs from all others in that it is a sale of FINE GOODS at VERY LOW PRICES, and not of trash at trash prices.

Bear in mind this is a cut of from 20 to 40 per cent on the finest line of Underwear and Straw Hats in the south.

Don't wait, if you profit by this sale—shrewd buyers are picking up the goods right along. Bring your pocket book along! It's a cash sale.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

THE FOLLOWING SUITS are all wool in every fibre of the cloth, and made by us with special reference to service, comfort and style. In every case the reductions are strictly genuine and each of the items represent several dollars more value than the prices indicate.

Men's Suits worth \$10.00
Men's Suits worth \$12.50
Men's Suits worth \$13.50
AT.....
\$6.90

Men's Suits worth \$14.50
Men's Suits worth \$15.00
Men's Suits worth \$16.00
AT.....
\$8.90

Men's Suits worth \$17.50
Men's Suits worth \$18.00
Men's Suits worth \$20.00
AT.....
\$12.90

See Window Display.

Men's Trousers worth up to \$3.75 at.....\$1.90
Men's Trousers worth up to \$5.00 at.....\$2.90
Men's Trousers worth up to \$6.00 at.....\$3.90

1 OFF ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS 1
3 ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS OFF 3

Straw Hats Almost Given Away.

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L. & N., B. & O., Big Four and R. T.
the Most Prominent.

LONDON BUYS ITS SPECIALTIES

Wheat Weak and Lower, Losing 7-8 to 1
Cent—Cotton Closes Easy, About
Five Points Lower.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The markets for securities were dull again today, only 111,322 shares of stocks being traded in. The American Sugar alone figured for 48,800 shares. The undertone of speculation was firm throughout, the heaviness of Sugar having had no influence. London started the upward movement on the general railway list by taking moderate amounts of its specialties. Local bulls were encouraged by the position assumed by the foreigners, and especially as the June statements of the Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific and Rock Island were anything but favorable. For the period named the loss on gross earnings by the Louisville and Nashville was \$182,400 and that of the St. Paul \$221,000. Strike news fell flat, neither home nor foreign operators having paid any attention to the developments at the west, that is, so far as the market is concerned. The general belief still being that the American Railway Union's movement against the railroads will end in failure. The reporting of the tariff bill to the house is looked upon as a bull argument by the market, but it is not an early settlement of this vexed question. It certainly offsets the labor troubles today, as the course of prices clearly proves. The advance ranged from 1/2 to 1 per cent, outside of Baltimore and Ohio, which rose 1 1/2 to 3/4. St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Burlington and Quincy, Big Four and Richmond Terminal were most prominent. The last named was more active at a higher range on account of the progress making in the reorganization of the system. The Northern Pacific was steady. The Adams committee is out with a call for deposits of all bonds below the first mortgages. American Sugar was the weak spot all day long, and gradually dropped from 100 1/2 to 97 1/2, closing at the lowest point. Houses with Washington connections were active in the stock. There were rumors that the differential duty on refined sugar would be taken out of the bill by the house. The amendment making it illegal for a merchant to trust to the importation of merchandise or products also induced selling. Cordage was pressed for sale and fell to 2 1/4. Lead and Whisky were firm and Chicago Gas was active, rising to within a fraction of 80. In the inactive stocks Pullman fell 2 1/2 to 155 and rallied to 157. The market closed steady to firm at advances of 3/4 to 1 1/2 per cent for the day. Sugar lost 3 and Cordage 2 1/2 per cent.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were dull and firm.
Sales of listed stocks aggregated 61,000 shares; unlisted, 51,000 shares.
Treasury balances: Coin, \$82,430,000; currency, \$51,419,000.
Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan at 1, closing off at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/4 per cent.

Bar silver, 82 1/2.
Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 for 60 days and 48 1/4 for 90 days, 48 1/2 for 120 days, 48 1/4 for 180 days, 48 1/2 for 240 days, 48 1/4 for 360 days.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds steady.

Sliver at the board was neglected.
The following are closing bids:

	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2	254 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2	266 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2	278 1/2	279 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2	290 1/2	291 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2	302 1/2	303 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2	306 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	310 1/2	311 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2	326 1/2	327 1/2	328 1/2	329 1/2	330 1/2	331 1/2	332 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2	335 1/2	336 1/2	337 1/2	338 1/2	339 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	342 1/2	343 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	346 1/2	347 1/2	348 1/2	349 1/2	350 1/2	351 1/2	352 1/2	353 1/2	354 1/2	355 1/2	356 1/2	357 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	360 1/2	361 1/2	362 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	366 1/2	367 1/2	368 1/2	369 1/2	370 1/2	371 1/2	372 1/2	373 1/2	374 1/2	375 1/2	376 1/2	377 1/2	378 1/2	379 1/2	380 1/2	381 1/2	382 1/2	383 1/2	384 1/2	385 1/2	386 1/2	387 1/2	388 1/2	389 1/2	390 1/2	391 1/2	392 1/2	393 1/2	394 1/2	395 1/2	396 1/2	397 1/2	398 1/2	399 1/2	400 1/2	401 1/2	402 1/2	403 1/2	404 1/2	405 1/2	406 1/2	407 1/2	408 1/2	409 1/2	410 1/2	411 1/2	412 1/2	413 1/2	414 1/2	415 1/2	416 1/2	417 1/2	418 1/2	419 1/2	420 1/2	421 1/2	422 1/2	423 1/2	424 1/2	425 1/2	426 1/2	427 1/2	428 1/2	429 1/2	430 1/2	431 1/2	432 1/2	433 1/2	434 1/2	435 1/2	436 1/2	437 1/2	438 1/2	439 1/2	440 1/2	441 1/2	442 1/2	443 1/2	444 1/2	445 1/2	446 1/2	447 1/2	448 1/2	449 1/2	450 1/2	451 1/2	452 1/2	453 1/2	454 1/2	455 1/2	456 1/2	457 1/2	458 1/2	459 1/2	460 1/2	461 1/2	462 1/2	463 1/2	464 1/2	465 1/2	466 1/2	467 1/2	468 1/2	469 1/2	470 1/2	471 1/2	472 1/2	473 1/2	474 1/2	475 1/2	476 1/2	477 1/2	478 1/2	479 1/2	480 1/2	481 1/2	482 1/2	483 1/2	484 1/2	485 1/2	486 1/2	487 1/2	488 1/2	489 1/2	490 1/2	491 1/2	492 1/2	493 1/2	494 1/2	495 1/2	496 1/2	497 1/2	498 1/2	499 1/2	500 1/2	501 1/2	502 1/2	503 1/2	504 1/2	505 1/2	506 1/2	507 1/2	508 1/2	509 1/2	510 1/2	511 1/2	512 1/2	513 1/2	514 1/2	515 1/2	516 1/2	517 1/2	518 1/2	519 1/2	520 1/2	521 1/2	522 1/2	523 1/2	524 1/2	525 1/2	526 1/2	527 1/2	528 1/2	529 1/2	530 1/2	531 1/2	532 1/2	533 1/2	534 1/2	535 1/2	536 1/2	537 1/2	538 1/2	539 1/2	540 1/2	541 1/2	542 1/2	543 1/2	544 1/2	545 1/2	546 1/2	547 1/2	548 1/2	549 1/2	550 1/2	551 1/2	552 1/2	553 1/2	554 1/2	555 1/2	556 1/2	557 1/2	558 1/2	559 1/2	560 1/2	561 1/2	562 1/2	563 1/2	564 1/2	565 1/2	566 1/2	567 1/2	568 1/2	569 1/2	570 1/2	571 1/2	572 1/2	573 1/2	574 1/2	575 1/2	576 1/2	577 1/2	578 1/2	579 1/2	580 1/2	581 1/2	582 1/2	583 1/2	584 1/2	585 1/2	586 1/2	587 1/2	588 1/2	589 1/2	590 1/2	591 1/2	592 1/2	593 1/2	594 1/2	595 1/2	596 1/2	597 1/2	598 1/2	599 1/2	600 1/2	601 1/2	602 1/2	603 1/2	604 1/2	605 1/2	606 1/2	607 1/2	608 1/2	609 1/2	610 1/2	611 1/2	612 1/2	613 1/2	614 1/2	615 1/2	616 1/2	617 1/2	618 1/2	619 1/2	620 1/2	621 1/2	622 1/2	623 1/2	624 1/2	625 1/2	626 1/2	627 1/2	628 1/2	629 1/2	630 1/2	631 1/2	632 1/2	633 1/2	634 1/2	635 1/2	636 1/2	637 1/2	638 1/2	639 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1/2	765 1/2	766 1/2	767 1/2	768 1/2	769 1/2	770 1/2	771 1/2	772 1/2	773 1/2	774 1/2	775 1/2	776 1/2	777 1/2	778 1/2	779 1/2	780 1/2	781 1/2	782 1/2	783 1/2	784 1/2	785 1/2	786 1/2	787 1/2	788 1/2	789 1/2	790 1/2	791 1/2	792 1/2	793 1/2	794 1/2	795 1/2	796 1/2	797 1/2	798 1/2	799 1/2	800 1/2	801 1/2	802 1/2	803 1/2	804 1/2	805 1/2	806 1/2	807 1/2	808 1/2	809 1/2	810 1/2	811 1/2	812 1/2	813 1/2	814 1/2	815 1/2	816 1/2	817 1/2	818 1/2	819 1/2	820 1/2	821 1/2	822 1/2	823 1/2	824 1/2	825 1/2	826 1/2	827 1/2	828 1/2	829 1/2	830 1/2	831 1/2	832 1/2	833 1/2	834 1/2	835 1/2	836 1/2	837 1/2	838 1/2	839 1/2	840 1/2	841 1/2	842 1/2	843 1/2	844 1/2	845 1/2	846 1/2	847 1/2	848 1/2	849 1/2	850 1/2	851 1/2	852 1/2	853 1/2	854 1/2	855 1/2	856 1/2	857 1/2	858 1/2	859 1/2	860 1/2	861 1/2	862 1/2	863 1/2	864 1/2	865 1/2	866 1/2	867 1/2	868 1/2	869 1/2	870 1/2	871 1/2	872 1/2	873 1/2	874 1/2	875 1/2	876 1/2	877 1/2	878 1/2	879 1/2	880 1/2	881 1/2	882 1/2	883 1/2	884 1/2	885 1/2	886 1/2	887 1/2	888 1/2	889 1/2	890 1/2	891 1/2	892 1/2	893 1/2	894 1/2	895 1/2	896 1/2	897 1/2	898 1/2	899 1/2	900 1/2	901 1/2	902 1/2	903 1/2	904 1/2	905 1/2	906 1/2	907 1/2	908 1/2	909 1/2	910 1/2	911 1/2	912 1/2	913 1/2	914 1/2	915 1/2	916 1/2	917 1/2	918 1/2	919 1/2	920 1/2	921 1/2	922 1/2	923 1/2	924 1/2	925 1/2	926 1/2	927 1/2	928 1/2	929 1/2	930 1/2	931 1/2	932 1/2	933 1/2	934 1/2	935 1/2	936 1/2	937 1/2	938 1/2	939 1/
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PATTERSON IS FREE.

The Man Who Stabbed His Wife Out at Grant Park

IS PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR

He Disposes of a Number of Other Clemency Cases—Some Were Pardoned, Others Were Refused.

The governor yesterday disposed of a big batch of applications for clemency, granting pardons in several worthy cases, and refusing to do so in others in which it did not seem to him that there were sufficient reasons for clemency.

Two of the pardons were Atlanta cases. One of them recalls a sensational affair of a few years ago.

This was the pardon granted to J. J. Patterson. In 1889 Patterson was the central figure in one of the most sensational trials that ever occurred at Grant park. The person he operated upon was his wife.

Patterson, it will be remembered, suspected that the wife who had sworn to love and honor him, forsaking all others for him, had transferred her affections to another man. The other man in this case was a well known member of the legislature. One evening Patterson discovered this man and his wife out at Grant park and with a knife made a savage attack upon the woman. He was tried for assault with intent to murder, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The governor, in considering the request for pardon, took into consideration the deep provocation which the man had, and as the application was endorsed by the judge who tried the case and by the solicitor general who prosecuted, he granted the request and Patterson is a free man.

After eleven years. The other Atlanta case was that of William Lacy, who was convicted of burglary at the April term of 1883, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The governor grants him his freedom, summing up the case in this way:

"He has been in prison more than eleven years, and during that long period of imprisonment his conduct has been good. It does not appear that he was ever before arraigned for burglary, and there was no evidence to show that he was a professional burglar, therefore the extreme penalty of the law need not be meted out to him. The petition for his pardon was sanctioned by the judge who heard the case and sentenced the defendant."

It was a Free Fight. In 1883 Ben Johnston was convicted of assault with intent to murder in Deatur superior court, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. It is stated that he assaulted his opponent with a stick and that the injuries were slight.

The solicitor general, in writing the governor about the case says that he does not think that Johnston is a professional fighter, and in his opinion the twelve months imprisonment which he has undergone is sufficient punishment. The prosecutor, it seems, had broken Johnston's hand with a stick and it was a sort of free fight, or mutual combat.

"In the absence of an intention to kill his antagonist," says the governor, "he should not be punished with assault with intent to murder."

A Few Days of Grace. A Paulding county case was that of Robert L. Allen, convicted of larceny after arrest at the August term of 1893, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by limitation on the 13th day of this month, as he has earned some time by good behavior. A strong petition was presented to the governor in behalf of Allen, among them, signing it being members of the jury who tried him and who now say that while they found him guilty the evidence of the principal witness against him was not altogether satisfactory. As his sentence will expire in a few days, the governor granted the petition.

Without Detriment to Public Justice. Jordan Garrett was convicted of assault with intent to murder at the February term, 1891, of Taylor superior court. His sentence was seven years and his conduct during the more than three years which he has served has been good.

In this case the governor states that the presiding judge writes that he has carefully reviewed the testimony taken at this trial and now thinks that the punishment he has received is enough to meet the demands of law. He recommends that Garrett be pardoned and the solicitor general joins in the recommendation.

"This case," says the governor, "seems to be one in which clemency may be exercised without detriment to public justice."

A Physical Wreck. Arch Munroe, sentenced to eighteen months from Harlan county, is reported by the physicians a wreck who is unable to work and who, in their opinion, will be killed by confinement. The judge who tried the man believes he should be pardoned, and the governor, on his representation, granted the order.

Six Were Refused. Six applications were turned down, the governor announcing that he could see no reason for extending the clemency asked by the convicts and their friends. The unfortunate ones are:

George Bird, convicted of assault with intent to murder in 1889 in Troup county and sentenced for two years.

William Cunningham, convicted of riot in Chatham county in 1889, sentenced to ten years.

Jim Thompson, convicted of forgery in Oglethorpe in 1883 and sentenced for four years.

James Edmondson, convicted of receiving stolen goods in 1883 in Lumpkin county, and sentenced to twelve months.

Eddy Williams, convicted of murder in Taylor county and sentenced for life.

E. H. Hayes, convicted of bigamy in March, 1882, in Johnson county, and sentenced to three years.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS. The suit of the Home Building and Loan Association Against Van Pelt.

A suit that has wandered back and forth between the superior and supreme courts is that of the Home Building and Loan Association Against Van Pelt. In the beginning, it seems, Van Pelt became a stockholder in the Home Building and Loan Association and borrowed some money on the basis of a share of stock. Some misunderstanding arose and the result was a civil suit in the courts.

While the suit was in progress, being argued and amended, and amended and argued, there was a plea put in by Van Pelt to the effect that the association had run the building and loan association had run the building and loan association had run the building and loan association.

Where a building and loan association sells out and assigns in writing its claims for unpaid loans, thereby releasing the stock to the maximum fixed by the constitution or by laws, and with the fund, in connection with other assets, have not and

satisfies all its stockholders, and entirely ceases to transact business, it is virtually dissolved, and is incapable of further prosecuting a pending action founded upon a bond so transferred and assigned after the action was brought.

The above state of affairs was claimed to exist by Van Pelt, and when the suit came back to the superior court, Judge Lumpkin presiding, the whole point was as to whether or not this state of affairs was true. Van Pelt proved his plea to the satisfaction of the jury, and the verdict of the jury, have been affirmed by the supreme court.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Point About Silver.

Editor Constitution: The main argument against the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 made by Hon. H. G. Turner in his speech last Saturday evening, uttered with his most convincing unctious, and most vigorously applauded by his friends, was:

"That it would be a rank injustice to take the silver bullion of the rich miner, which only costs 30 cents to mine, and coin it for him into a dollar worth 100 cents."

Now this is a favorite argument with the pin-feathered financiers who spout from their corner for the education of the hoodlums, and it is quite wrong of them; but for a man professing to be a statesman, already honored as such by the people, and aspiring to still higher honors, to gravely give utterance to such a proposition in the presence of an intelligent audience, is beneath his high place and discreditable to his sincerity or to his intelligence.

Such an argument made upon the street corner is not worth contrasting, but coming, as it does, from a man of Mr. Turner's prominence, its absurdity should be exposed.

Mining statistics show that it costs more to mine an ounce of silver than it does to mine a pennyweight of gold. It is to be noted that the cost of the bullion is to regulate the coin value of the metal. If it does, then Mr. Turner will have to insist that the gold ratio, "the gold miner who is fortunate enough to turn up a large nugget of gold, at a cost of 1, will have it assayed down to a parity with its cost. Every man presenting an ingot of gold for coinage will have to give its cost of production in order to determine its coin value. Such a proposition is too absurd to admit of discussion, and yet it is Mr. Turner's proposition, with this difference, that the principle must be applied to the silver miner while the more fortunate gold miner is not touched.

It is the rarity of the metal and not the cost of its production that makes it precious, and should make no difference to the public whether the metal is in the dollar in pocket costs the producer 20 cents or 150 cents, or the Sacramento or a dead sea apple.

B. F. SAWYER.

Against the System.

Editor Constitution: Your editorial on "An Inhuman System" is on the right line. As a civilized Christian people it is our duty to take proper care of the unfortunate, the weak and the helpless.

The injustice and cruelty of our present system—not of the officers, for they were not at fault—was signally illustrated in the case of poor John Robinson. He was undoubtedly the victim of an uncontrollable appetite for drink, and in his condition he needed proper care, instead of punishment—a bed and a doctor.

But it is said by some that when a man voluntarily drinks liquor and by his own act contracts an uncontrollable appetite that he is responsible, and should suffer. It must be admitted that it is hard to draw the line between responsible and irresponsible drinkers, but it strikes me that a distinction should be made. I cannot believe that it is right to take a man, enfeebled by the poison which he has not used to resist, to reject, and put him to hard labor in the sun with a gang of negroes. Yet such is the law.

Instead of killing our inebriates, why not try to cure them?

A Question of Humanity.

Editor Constitution: Your timely and appropriate editorial should receive the commendation of every thinking man and woman in this Christian community. The death of that unfortunate man Robinson was such a tragedy as to arouse the wrath and indignation of every law-abiding man who realizes the sad condition of the unfortunate inebriate who falls a victim to alcohol.

Drunkenness is a great misfortune and a violation of civil but of moral law.

The most momentous question arises, and should be pressed home with all of the weight which its importance demands upon the minds of the city council, whether it be done to ameliorate the sad condition of those of our fellow citizens who are the subjects of this practice? Let some of the Grady hospital be appropriated where such offenders of the moral law can be taken under proper treatment, and if possible restored to society and their friends clothed in their right minds, and not left to rot in the city jail, and to be cut down by the cutting themselves among the rocks at the county stock yard. The sending of such a man to the city jail is a disgrace and a compelling them to work like convicts in the penitentiary is an infringement upon right and justice, and whenever a man falls into a premature grave, it is the price of blood.

P. W. J.

The Case of John M. Robinson.

Editor Constitution—I do not think that any editorial that ever appeared in The Constitution so appealed to my sympathies, as well as coincided with my judgment, as the editorial concerning the alleged murder of the late John M. Robinson.

By the expression "legal murder," no offensive criticism is meant, so far as the judge and city officials are concerned, for they are not to blame. But it is the law itself, which is the essence of brutality. No civilized city or country in Europe would tolerate such a law. A poor fellow is diseased; he cannot help it, though he may exert his best efforts to abstain. Do not treat them as criminals, for, like the Laocoon, they are powerless in the coils of the serpent. It is a disease, resistless for the time being as the yellow fever which slays its victims before they are aware of it, unless the poor victim is led by the hand of charity or affection to submit to a wise restraint. Blame not the inebriate, but watch over him tenderly, and if he cannot resist, help him to resist.

Do not treat him as a criminal, but as a man who is suffering from a disease, and all that honor and happiness can offer may yet be his, if he will but overcome the disease that is eating at his heart.

Francis Fontaine.

Are You Going to Travel?

If so, and in whatever direction, or by whatever route, have a sufficient quantity of Carter's Stomach Bitters with you. Then you may bid defiance to sea sickness, dizziness, and the influence of a malarious climate or abrupt transitions of temperature, and dyspepsia, and the stomachic pangs begotten of bad food and water, and counteracts an unexpectedly developed tendency to constipation, biliousness and rheumatism.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Queen and Crescent and Big Four have been selected by the Christian Endeavor delegates of Georgia and Florida as the official route to and from their convention at Cleveland, O. July 11th to 15th. They will leave Atlanta Tuesday, July 10th, at 2 p. m. via the E. T. V. and G. A. R. Cleveland the following afternoon at 8:30. Call at ticket office, corner Kimball house, and engage your sleeping car berth, so ample provision may be made for all.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Dr. Price's Cough Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Col. M. A. Candler will speak tonight at DeGue's Opera House on Marietta street. All are invited.

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THE DELICIOUS FERRIS HAMS & BACON



"A little higher in Price—but." We invite Housekeepers to insist upon being supplied with the

"FERRIS" BRAND.

Sold by the Better Grocers.

COLLINS FOR COMMISSIONER.

A Flattering Request Causes Him to Be a Candidate.

The following correspondence explains itself:

"Dear James D. Collins: As there are three county commissioners to be nominated on the 15th of July next, and understanding that you have declined to allow the use of your name for nomination, we, the undersigned, your fellow citizens, beg that you will reconsider your determination, and allow the use of your name."

"We believe that the county is entitled to, and should receive the benefit of your experience in this office, which you have so satisfactorily filled in the past."

"John A. Fitten, Mel R. Wilkinson, John H. Groves, E. H. Shook, Samuel W. Goode, Bailey & Carroll, Terry Towns, King Hardware Company per W. M. Lusk, W. D. Sanders, O. A. Smith, W. S. Watson, Fred L. Allen, Isaac Liebman, Zach Castiberry, Walter J. Langston, The Clark Hardware, Sparks, W. W. Boyd, Joseph Thompson, W. H. Nutting, A. Steiner, Tappan & Co., Oscar Davis, J. R. Porter, C. J. Johnston, J. T. Moreland, J. E. Hunsicker, J. R. Campbell, Henry Potts, J. Collins, E. L. Cole, Coleman, C. A. Collier, Anderson, John A. Gault, J. of Children, J. T. Oletetter, J. E. Hunsicker, J. R. Campbell, J. D. Turner, Charles D. Fuller, George M. Hope, Charles W. Thompson, R. M. Farrar, J. M. Stephens, P. McBurney, J. D. Spinks, W. W. Boyd, Joseph Thompson, W. H. Nutting, A. Steiner, Tappan & Co., Oscar Davis, J. R. Porter, C. J. Johnston, J. T. Moreland, J. E. Hunsicker, J. R. Campbell, Henry Potts, J. Collins, E. L. Cole, Coleman, C. A. Collier, Anderson, John A. Gault, J. of Children, J. T. 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Your watch needs cleaning and oiling once every eighteen months. If you would preserve its time-keeping qualities. Consider: In that time the balance wheel turns on its delicate axis 226,822,000 times; it does not "rest" at night, like ordinary machines, but keeps at its work unceasingly. You oil an engine or a sewing machine, or any other mechanical contrivance, daily or weekly; but that delicate instrument of precision—your watch—is allowed to go uncared for until it is clogged with dirt, and stops. The best of oil becomes thick and dirty in time; in this condition it wears the pivots, and destroys that exactness of their fit in the jewel-holes which is necessary to a correct performance. Let us look at your watch. We will give you a conscientious opinion as to whether it needs attention. J. P. Stevens & Bros., Jewelers.

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All who visit the foreign doctors before August 22 will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. During the past month 561 visited the doctors and 276 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Has passed the senate and the mercury has passed 90 in the north. Why should the citizens endure the intense heat when they can take the

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for Old Point, Virginia Beach and Ocean View and enjoy the cool, refreshing breeze of the ocean and take a dip in the briny deep? Tickets only \$2.50 for the round trip. Call at No. 4 Kimball house for all information regarding the Atlanta special, a solid vestibule train, with Pullman sleepers to Portsmouth, Va. July 4.

LEFT AT THE RECTORY

A Baby Found in the Library of St. Luke's Church.

"TAKE THE CHILD I'M GONE FOREVER"

Thus Read the Note That Was Left with the Child—A Mystery About the Affair.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, an unknown baby was mysteriously left with Mrs. F. D. Brittan at her temporary home at St. Luke's rectory.

There was no clue whatever to its parentage except the fact that its ancestry is of decided religious proclivities. This information came from a hastily written note which told that the father of the child was a Baptist and its grandfather was a Methodist preacher.

Since the departure of Dean Barrett for Europe, several weeks ago, the rectory of St. Luke's has been occupied by Mrs. Brittan. Every day, about 2 o'clock, she goes to the Leland, which is just across the way, for dinner. At her usual time yesterday Mrs. Brittan went for her midday meal. Anticipating no intrusion, she left all of the doors and windows in the rectory wide open. While at dinner she received a message from a lady friend on Peachtree, asking her to come to see her at once.

As she mounted the steps of the rectory upon her return she was amazed to hear a chorus of lusty yells issuing from the interior. Recovering from her surprise she decided that some neighbor had dropped in during her absence with a baby. When she got as far as the hall, however, there was no other sound save the continuous bawling. The infantile music was located in the library, and as soon as she entered the door baby came to view. It was lying on the couch cozily tucked under a big blanket from which it was making desperate efforts to release itself.

Upon lifting this blanket a strange note was found pinned to the frock of the child. "Take my baby," it said. "Its father was a Baptist and its grandfather was a Methodist preacher. I am gone forever."

In addition to the note a large bundle of clothes were there. All of the garments were neatly made and a few of them would have graced the wardrobe of a child of wealthy parentage. To all appearance it was six weeks old. It wore a dainty little cap, which was tied with blue ribbons beneath its chin. Lace of a superior quality bordered the long skirts. About the clothes there was no mark or any other sign that would lead to identification.

The presence of the baby in the house is a mystery unsolved, as no one in the neighborhood had noticed any one entering the rectory, or had seen any one with a child. The person who brought it evidently entered the parlor by way of a window which opened on the front porch and went through into the library.

The note which was pinned on the baby was written while the person was in the house, as the paper used was that of a scratch pad on the desk of Dean Barrett near by. The handwriting itself was peculiar. The writing was disguised, and almost illegible, but to all appearances is was penned by a masculine hand.

The baby was christened Ethel Wilson in honor of the Wilson bill, which has just passed, and was sent to the Home for the Friendless.

Early yesterday morning Chief Connolly had a visitor and this may solve the problem of the baby's origin. The visitor was a lady. She was young and pretty, dressed in black and wearing a heavy veil. When she came into the chief's office a baby was in her arms. At the time there was a rush of other business, and he could not give her a lengthy hearing.

"I have been living in Atlanta," she said, "for several years. Some time ago my husband deserted me. I am penniless and unable to take care of this child. Can't you help me out?"

"I am very much occupied now," replied Chief Connolly. "Come back this afternoon at 4 o'clock and I will talk to you."

The lady then said that she intended to leave Atlanta at half past 3 o'clock.

"All right; come at 3," said the chief, as she left the room.

He had never seen her before, and thinking that she would return in the afternoon did not ask her name.

Chief Connolly was in his office all the evening. The strange lady did not put in her appearance, and now it's a question with the chief whether the infant left at the rectory was the same presented to him during the morning.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Christian Endeavor Delegates and the Public Generally.

The following telegram from J. E. Reeves, general southern agent of the Big Four route, was received last night:

"I have been in the heart of the Christian Endeavor, Atlanta, Ga. All our trains between Cleveland and Cleveland have been running on time in both directions, and we have had no trouble between these points on account of the strike. J. E. REEVES, General Southern Agent."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Cool Resorts of the Rockies.

Many thousands feet above the level of the sea, unspoiled in the heart of the Rockies and away from the burning glare of a midday sun, the health and pleasure resorts of Colorado and Utah offer manifold inducements to a suffering populace. Tourist trains via the Missouri Pacific railway—Colorado short line to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Georgetown, Boulder, Salt Lake City and Ogden, are extremely low this season, and the excellent through service offered by this popular route from St. Louis and Kansas City to the Rocky Mountain resorts, places them within one or two days' time from the central, middle and southern states. For full particulars and copy of resort pamphlets, mailed free, address

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Thin Coats.
Straw Hats.
Light Underwear.
Summer Suits.

To explain or discuss the foregoing bargains wastes words and printing. Good Clothing for fine retail trade, regular, orderly, have never before been sold so cheap. The brief argument resulting from the facts is simply:

If you need anything in our line, buy here. Comfort for the heated term, grace in style, economy in cost. Sorts for outdoors and indoors. The stock is majestic, the qualities imperial, the assortment monumental. They command "Attention." Bargains abound beneath this roof that are unequalled in this broad continent.

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DR. W. W. BOWES, 154 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. (Over Snooks & Co.'s Furniture store).

Col. M. A. Candler will speak tonight at DeGives Opera House on Marietta street. All are invited.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ROBERT C. ALSTON, G. T. PALMER. Attorneys at law, rooms 701 and 703 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. July 31st-sun mo fri

SHUBERT & DALEY. Office 314 South Broad street.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON. Attorney at Law, MACON, GA. Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. may 10

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Office of the Cotton States and International Exposition Co.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for doing the excavation consisting of about 20,000 cubic yards, and preparing the main-building site for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, at Pleasant park, will be received by the office of the company in the city of Atlanta up to 12 o'clock m. of Friday, the 6th day of July, 1894. Bids are required to include in the price per cubic yard the cost of clearing, grubbing and surfacing up of the earth at such points as may be designated by the engineer in charge. Nothing but excavation will be paid for, and all earth will be deposited at such points and in such manner as the engineer in charge will designate.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for \$500 as guarantee that the party making the bid will enter into contract with the company for doing said work in case he should be the successful bidder, and should he fail to enter into contract within four days after the acceptance by the company of his bid he will forfeit said check to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company as liquidated damages. Satisfactory bond and security will be required in full performance of contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the company. Bids will be addressed to H. B. Palmer, director general.

Further information can be had by application to the undersigned at 214 Peachtree street. GRANT WILKINS, Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

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